

I claim:

1. A vision correcting optical device for redirecting incoming image scene light rays from a person's damaged central macular retina area identified as the fovea to a predetermined non-damaged macular retinal area identified as the perifoveal area comprising

a wedge-prism lens for receiving coaxial parallel light rays for converting said light rays to parallel oblique rays prior to passing through a lens of a human eye and registering an image of said rays on the retina,

whereby said wedge-prism lens is effective to redirect light rays through said human eye lens to a predetermined focused position on a non-damaged macular retinal area.

2. An optical device as claimed in Claim 1 wherein said wedge prism lens comprises a pair of identical wedge-prism lens, one lens for each eye, each said lens adaptable to be oriented in rotation relative to each other so as to provide identical image repositioning to each eye and thereby achieve binocular accommodation such that each eye is focused on the same point of interest.

3. An optical device as claimed in Claim 2 wherein each said wedge prism lens is adaptable to compound and supplement correction of an existing pair of image corrective optics.

4. An optical device as claimed in Claim 1 wherein each said wedge prism lens is adaptable to be installed in spectacle frames and worn by persons who require corrective repositioning of light rays.

5. An optical device as claimed in Claim 2 wherein each said wedge prism lens is adaptable to be installed in spectacle frames that may be attached to glasses worn by persons who require other refractive vision correction.

6. A method of making a vision correcting optical device for redirecting incoming image scene light rays from a person's damaged central macular retina area identified as the fovea to a predetermined non-damaged macular retinal area identified as the perifoveal area comprising the steps of

providing a first wedge-prism lens for a human eye,
providing a second wedge-prism lens for the other human eye,

rotating one of said wedge-prism lenses in an oriented relationship to the other of said wedge-prism lenses to convert said light rays to parallel oblique rays prior to passing through the lens of each said human eye, and

providing identical image repositioning to each eye to achieve binocular accommodation such that each eye is focused on the same point of interest.